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D-7492

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

7491
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REPORT

Date April 5 1938.

Subject Alleged proposals made by Mr. Sun Fo during his recent trip to Moscow and alleged counter proposals submitted by Soviet Russia.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Referring to a report in the Shanghai Daily News dated March 25, 1938, enquiries made amongst ex-Government officials have failed to confirm the report that Mr. Sun Fo had ever been authorised to discuss the conclusion of a military pact between China and Soviet Russia and the introduction of an equal number of communists into government service.

From observations kept on the developments of the conference at Hankow, there appears to have no indication of an expansion of communist influence in the Kuomintang and the appointment of General Chiang Kai Shek to the leadership of the Kuomintang seems to have received the support of communists and dispelled all rumours of a split between the Kuomintang and the communists.

CP. D.C. (Cs)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
5 APR. 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

copy sent
DBR
5/4

FILE E.

CHIN
SOV

March 25, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Daily News (上海日報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following telegram from Hongkong :-

SINO-SOVIET UNDERSTANDING OVER SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIALS

The negotiations conducted by Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, during his recent trip to Moscow have been kept strictly confidential, but it is learnt that they had reference to the following matters:-

(1) The conclusion of a military pact between China and Soviet Russia including Outer Mongolia.

(2) Negotiations for a loan for the construction of a railway and a motor road connecting North-west China with Soviet Russia.

(3) To enter into a definite understanding with the Soviet Government over the question of the supply of arms and munitions and aviators to China.

It is reported that M. Stalin is in favour of these three proposals and has offered the following conditions:-

(1) In view of the fact that co-operation now exists between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the latter should be given equal rights in the government. Consequently, the two sides should have an equal number of seats on the Military Affairs Commission and in the various departments of the Executive Yuan.

(2) A joint committee should be established by China, Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia to decide upon plans of reconstruction. The committee will consist of eleven members, of whom the Chinese Government will appoint 6, the Moscow Government 4 and Outer Mongolia 1.

(3) 50% of the firearms supplied by Soviet Russia should be alloted to the 8th Route Army.

The monthly supply of arms and munitions to China from the U.S.S.R. will be 15 tanks, 15 aeroplanes, 65 heavy machine guns, etc.

Nothing is known of the final outcome of these negotiations, but it is generally believed that it will be impossible for the time being for the Chinese Government to accept the first and the third counter-demands submitted by the Soviet Government.

G.D.I. Sih
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FM. 2
G. 40M-8-35

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7491
Date 29-10-36

REPORT

Section 2, Special Branch,

Date October 29, 1936.

Subject Reported conclusion of a Sino-Soviet Agreement.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by DBRm CDI

In compliance with instructions of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) regarding the possible conclusion of a Sino-Soviet Agreement, I have to report that following the occupation of Mukden by Japan on September 18, 1931, the National Government became aware of the ever encroaching policy of its eastern neighbour - Japan, and the necessity of cultivating good relations with other nations for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Emissaries have, therefore, been appointed to the various foreign Powers ostensibly to investigate economic and social problems, but with the real object of obtaining international co-operation in regard to the development of China which should precede an effective resistance against foreign invasion. In order to cope with any emergency that may arise, China has at the sametime been engaged in economical and social reforms, and the military training of the populace throughout the country.

Owing to the present impasse existing between China and Japan, rumours have been current to the effect that China and the U.S.S.R. have concluded an agreement. Although it is impossible to obtain any concrete confirmation of this report, the concensus of opinion is that there is a likelihood of an agreement between the Soviet Union and China being reached and that the public announcement of such a pact being temporarily shelved for diplomatic reasons.

According to unconfirmed information from independent sources, the negotiations, for the conclusion of an agreement with the U.S.S.R., were originally conducted by Mr. Chen Koo-fu, present Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial

It is fairly well known that a commercial treaty was probable or a treaty of alliance to assist a third party has only been removed recently.

SPECIAL BRANCH
29 OCT. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DBR 29/10

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Government, in the early part of this year. It will not be out of place to state that Mr. Chen, together with his younger brother, Mr.Chen Lih-fu, head of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking, are on friendly relations with Mr. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, and that they are out of favour with the Japanese Government.

The text of this agreement, as it is generally understood, is to promote diplomatic and commercial relations between China and the U.S.S.R. with the stipulation that the Soviet Union should not engage in the propagation of communistic doctrines or other subversive acts which might prove detrimental to the peace and good order of China.

Diplomatic relations between China and Japan are at present in an acute stage as the independance of the Chinese nation is threatened. Thus China has been forced to seek assistance from other Powers having interests in the Far East. Naturally the Soviet Union, being an immediate neighbour, cannot be excluded.

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

CONFIDENTIAL
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. D. 7491
18 8 36

Secret and Confidential

Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date August 17, 1936.

Subject *Appointment of Mr. Er Hsieh Sung (欧学辰), Nanking Political Agent, to succeed Li Kuo Kan.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

*See also D. 5012

Referring to report dated July 11, 1930, re the indifference displayed by the Nanking political agent, Li Kuo Kan, during the past eight months or so, Mr. Li called at this office this morning introducing his successor, Mr. Er Hsieh 欧学辰 Sung, and stating that his repeated request to resign from the present post has been accepted by Nanking.

He gives as the reason for his quitting Shanghai that he has been too long in this line of service which he joined about 18 months ago and accordingly he desired to be relieved of his duties. He adds that his successor will continue the campaign against Communists as before.

Questioned regarding a report of some understanding having been reached between the Nanking and Soviet Governments, Mr. Li refused to discuss the matter. He, however, admits Mr. Chang Chun, who has been to Moscow on a mission from the Government, has returned.

Mr. Er Hsieh Sung, the successor, is a student of the Whampoa Academy. He served with the 1st Division in Hunan under General Ho Yao Chu for three years. He then proceeded to Kansu with the anti-Communist punitive expedition.

Returning to Nanking recently, he joined the Central Tangpu and was instructed by the latter to take up the new post. Whether his enthusiasm over the hunting down of Communists will be the same as his former colleagues, remains to be seen.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 17 AUG 1936 (CRIME BRANCH)

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE 17 AUG. 1936 SHANGHAI

D. C. (Crime and Special Branches)

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7491

Special Branch, 8 36

Secret and Confidential

REPORT

Date July 11, 36.

Subject Departure of Mr. Chang Chun (張純) for Moscow.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

An important member of the Central Tangpu in the course of conversation on July 10 revealed the fact that Mr. Chang Chun, a returned student from Russia, at present member of the C.E.C., recently left for Moscow on a very important mission from General Chiang Kai Shek the nature of which although not yet disclosed, has probably something to do with joint defense measures against Japan. Mr. Chang was accompanied by a Russian woman who is his "second" wife.

It is learnt that he has made two visits to Russia prior to the recent one. This may account for the explanation why the Nanking political agent in Shanghai has been unusually quiet during the past six months or so.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer in charge Special Branch.

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D.7491

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7491.
Date 3 / 11 / 36

November 3, 1936. Morning Translation.

NIPPO (Tientsin, Nov.2.)

ANTI-JAPANESE UNIVERSITY TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Public attention has already been attracted to the character of the Russo-Chinese Secret Military Agreement.

On November 1 a prospectus was issued in the name of the "National Salvation and anti-Japanese University" inviting students to enrol. This university is reported to be located in the northern part of Shensi Province; it was established with the assistance of Soviet Russia. It will educate anti-Japanese students.

The other day Mr. Sun Fo delivered the following speech:-"An anti-Japanese movement is the only way to increase China's power. The power of the National Government and its people is not strong enough at present and Soviet Russia's co-operation is necessary."

Soviet Russia is now rendering every assistance to the anti-Japanese movement in China in order to recover the popular front which has sustained a reverse in Spain and France.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7491
Date 1/11/36

November I, 1936.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE AND THE EXTRA SETTLEMENT ROADS

The North Branch of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions will hold a meeting at 7 p.m. November 6 at the Japanese school on North Szechuen Road to discuss the question of extra Settlement roads.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK CARRYING OUT RUSSO-CHINESE SECRET MILITARY AGREEMENT

Tientsin, October 31.

It has been ascertained that General Chiang Kai Shek is at present actively engaged in preparing for a war against Japan. He is now carrying out the terms of the Russo-Chinese Secret Military Agreement concluded in March, 1936.

The agreement contains the following terms:-

1. China shall permit the Red Army to enter the North-West. The Nanking Government agrees to suspend its operations against the Red Army.

2. The Red Army agrees not to establish any independent state in Chinese territory in order to protect China's territorial integrity.

3. The Red Army and the Nanking Government Army under the control of General Chiang Kai Shek will form a joint anti-Japanese front.

4. China and Soviet Russia will do their utmost to improve their relations.

5. An anti-Japanese war should be waged in December. China and Russia will present a united front.

NIPPO

KASHING AUTHORITIES TREAT CHINESE DEALING IN JAPANESE GOODS AS TRAITOR

On October 25 a certain Chinese named Wu, an employee of the Shintoku Dental Apparatus Co. on Tientsin Road, Shanghai, which is owned by a Formosan named Sai Sei Ki, was arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety at Kashing for selling Japanese dental apparatus and his goods were seized. On October 29 he was handed over to the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps at Kashing on a charge of being a traitor. On October 31 Mr. Sai Sei Ki, the employer of the Chinese, reported the incident to the Japanese authorities. The Japanese Consuls at Hangchow and at Nanking will open negotiations with the Chekiang Provincial authorities for the release of the Chinese.